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**CUDWORTH URBAN**  
**DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**Report of the  
Medical Officer  
... of Health ...**

**FOR  
THE YEAR 1945**



# URBAN DISTRICT OF CUDWORTH

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

YEAR 1945

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STAFF :

*Medical Officer of Health :*

Major THOMAS F. QUIGLEY, R.A.M.C.

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*Acting Medical Officer of Health :*

Dr. J. LYON FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B.

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*Sanitary Inspector :*

Mr. MAURICE BENNETT.

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*Clerk in the Department :*

Cpl. Edwin A. Panks, R.A.M.C. (Disabled).

(Transferred to Rating Dept., August, 1945).

(Resigned September, 1945, the Council thereupon declaring  
the post redundant).

# CUDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1945.

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*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS OF THE CUDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL and to the MINISTER OF HEALTH.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health to your Authority.

Although the Report as presented to you does not contain so much information as did pre-war Reports, it covers a period of twelve months, whereas Annual Reports issued over the last six years were combined in two three-yearly issues and were a little condensed in character, due to the paper shortage, man-power shortage and the request of the central Government Department not to publish statistics which would likely be useful to the late enemy.

The birth rate for the year 1945 is higher than the figure for the country as a whole, i.e., 21.60 compared with 16.10, but the death rate is somewhat higher, i.e., 12.20 as against 11.40 for England and Wales.

Once again I must bring to the notice of the Council the urgent need for public conveniences in suitable parts of the area. The only public convenience provided is a disgrace to the community and consists of a urinal only. Whilst appreciating the difficulties which exist to-day with regard to new structures, I feel that public health is being somewhat disregarded by the absence of proper and suitable equipment and buildings for the purposes mentioned. Two years ago representations were made to the Minister of Health on this matter by the Council, and that department called for further information from the Council, but to the best of my belief no further action was taken.

In passing I would also stress the need for better provision being made in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare in relation to the clinic held in St. George's Hall. The building has deteriorated to an extent whereby this corrugated iron structure is no encouragement to mothers and mothers-to-be to use it. Its very appearance as one approaches it must have a depressing effect upon visitors to the clinic sessions, and the Council should urge the County authority to provide a building and equipment worthy of the cause.

Another matter which deserves the Council's early attention when circumstances permit is the unsatisfactory state of the unpaved

approaches to the rear of a large number of the dwelling houses in the area. A better understood term I think is "back streets." Pedestrians and residents alike in some cases run grave risk of injury due to the rough, uneven and dangerous surfaces. Indeed, some of the back streets which are unpaved appear to be more like "gulleys," where rainwater has created soil erosion.

I have received the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year 1945, and this follows on at the end of my own report for your consideration. The year has been a very difficult one with regard to outworn domestic equipment being renewed with new sound materials.

Your obedient servant,

J. LYON FOSTER.

Ashley House,  
Cudworth.  
January, 1947.

SECTION A.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

Area of Cudworth Urban District .. .. .	1,745 acres.
Registrar General's Estimate of resident population at mid-1945 .. .. .	8,148
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1939) ..	2,178
Inhabited house rate (based on Registrar General's estimated population mid-1945) .. ..	3.73 persons
Rateable Value (at December, 1946) .. ..	£29,663
Sum represented by a penny rate .. .. .	£112

The local industry is coal mining. There is also a fair representation of railway operations, in signalmen, guards, platelayers, shunters and the like.

A recently introduced industry is that of scientific glass manufacture, which started in a small way shows a possibility of rapid expansion. The Council have co-operated by allowing the proprietor to rent two dwellinghouses closed for habitation as unfit for the purpose and at the time of preparing this report plans have been approved by the Council for the erection of a pre-fabricated concrete building to allow the proprietor additional floor space.

Preliminary enquiries have also been made by industrialists with a view to commencing a hosiery manufacturing plant within the Council's area.

**Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.**

(Based on the Registrar General's Estimated Population of Cudworth).

Live Births :	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate .. ..	169 ..	91 ..	78 ..

			Total.		Males.		Females.
Illegitimate	..	..	7	..	6	..	1
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
			176	..	97	..	79
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Still Births :							
Legitimate	..	..	1	..	1	..	0
Illegitimate	..	..	0	..	0	..	0
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
			1		1	..	0
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	..						21.60
(There were 11 births less than in the year 1944).							
The Birth Rate for England and Wales	..	..					16.10
Deaths :			Total.		Males		Females
			100	..	54	..	46
There were 36 more deaths in 1945 than in the year 1944.							
Of the 100 deaths, 30 occurred in Institutions.							
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population							12.20
(Death rate for the year 1944 was 7.50 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, a difference of 4.70).							
The Death Rate for England and Wales (year 1945)	..						11.40
The deaths in Institutions were 33.30% of the total number.							

### Causes of Death

(All ages).

					Males.		Females
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..			4	..	3
Other Tuberculosis	..	..			1	..	0
Syphilitic Disease	..	..			1	..	0
Cancer	..	..			5	..	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..			1	..	2
Heart Disease	..	..			14	..	8
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..			4	..	0
Bronchitis	..	..			1	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..			5	..	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..			1	..	2
Uleer of the stomach	..	..			1	..	0
Appendicitis	..	..			1	..	0
Other Digestive Disorders	..	..			0	..	2
Premature Birth	..	..			3	..	2
Congenital Malformation	..	..			2	..	0
Road Traffic Accidents	..	..			1	..	1
Other Violent Causes	..	..			0	..	1
All Other Causes	..	..			9	..	15
					<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	.	..			54		46
					<hr/>		<hr/>

## Infantile Mortality.

### Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year Old.

			Total.		Males.		Females.
Legitimate	..	..	13	..	7	..	6
Illegitimate	..	..	1	..	1	..	0
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
			14	..	8	..	6
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births .. .. .							
							76.40
The causes of death were as follows :—							
Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital debility or malformation					..	..	2
Acute broncho pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
							<hr/>
			Total	..	..	..	14
							<hr/>
Infantile death rate for England and Wales .. .. .							46.0

As will be seen from this table congenital causes and prematurity were responsible for 50% of the deaths, whilst acute broncho-pneumonia was responsible for the other 50%.

Only 3 of the deaths occurred in institutions.

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### 1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

##### (a) Medical.

Myself as part time Medical Officer of Health, District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator under the Poor Law Acts.

##### (b) Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Maurice Bennett, who gives his whole time to that office. Appointed May, 1936.

##### (c) Surveyor.

(Part year) Mr. Douglas D. J. Woodhall.

(Part year) Mr. Arthur Wellings.

The Surveyor is responsible for public cleansing.

#### 2. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations are made by the County Council Public Health Department on samples submitted by the local Medical Officer of Health varying from sputum, water for drinking purposes and foodstuffs.



### **3. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

#### **(a) Infectious Diseases.**

The Barnsley County Borough Council removes cases to Kendray Isolation Hospital under the Joint Local Authorities Scheme. The cost of removal of Cudworth patients is borne by the Cudworth Urban District Council.

#### **(b) Puerperal Pyrexia Cases.**

These are removed by arrangement with the County Council, by county ambulance service and at the cost of that body.

#### **(c) Non-Infectious Cases and Accidents.**

The various collieries immediately outside the boundaries of the Cudworth Urban District Council maintain their own ambulance services for removal of accident cases to hospital or patient's own home.

The Council maintains an ambulance service for Cudworth residents who may be conveyed to various institutions. The service is jointly controlled by the Surveyor's Department and the Financial Officer's Department.

### **NURSING.**

The Cudworth Nursing Association now employs a fully trained nurse who is on the register of the Queen's Institute of Nursing and she attends to the nursing needs of the contributing members.

It is surprising to find how many homes in the Council's area who do not contribute to the Nursing Association's funds. This is a great mistake, as the value of expert nursing at all times cannot be over-estimated, and the contribution is so very small.

The District Nurse attends all aged people at the request of the attending doctor whether they may be contributors or not, and the grateful thanks of the community should be extended to her for this service willingly given.

The County Council also maintains a "home help" service, where the mother of a home is temporarily indisposed.

#### **Infectious Cases.**

Facilities are provided for treating infectious diseases at Kendray Isolation Hospital under an arrangement with the Barnsley County Borough Council, except cases of tuberculosis, which latter are dealt with by the County Council as the responsible authority. There is still delay in getting cases admitted to the various sanatoria, due mainly to shortage of staff and shortage of accommodation.

### **(5) GENERAL HOSPITALS.**

For those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity there is the "£d. in the £" scheme for hospital treatment conducted by the



Sheffield and District Hospitals Council, but hospital accommodation is still inadequate for the needs of Cudworth Urban District.

The following are the hospitals to which patients are conveyed :

The General Infirmary, Leeds.  
Women and Children's Hospital, Leeds.  
Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.  
Royal Hospital, Sheffield.  
Jessops's Hospital, Sheffield.  
Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.  
St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley.  
W.R.C.C. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Barnsley.  
The Venereal Diseases Dispensary, Barnsley.

## **(6) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **(a) Midwifery.**

There are now three salaried nurses of the Central Midwives Board allotted to the district and they act as midwives or as maternity nurses.

### **(b) Ante-natal Services.**

An ante-natal clinic is held each Friday in St. George's Hall and expectant mothers are here seen by a lady doctor of the County Public Health Dept.

I have given my observations in my introductory letter as to the type of structure provided for this work.

The West Riding County Council also includes the general medical practitioner in the ante-natal scheme and patients can attend their own doctor and be examined in their own homes without attending the clinic.

A fully equipped emergency unit or Flying Squad is ready day and night for the domiciliary treatment of any emergency. This squad is stationed at St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley, and the excellency and efficiency of this unit cannot be too highly praised.

### **(c) Maternity Hospital and Nursing Homes.**

There are none in the Council's area. Due to the shortage of beds and the increased birth rate, normal cases are being urged to remain at home. Abnormal cases have facilities for hospitalization at several of the County Council Hospitals. The excellence of St. Helen's Hospital at Barnsley in admitting and treating abnormal cases from this area cannot be praised enough.

### **(d) Home Helps.**

There are now home helps available in cases where the patient has a special recommendation from her own doctor.

### **(e) Health Visitors.**

The staff of health visitors appears to have been reduced by 50%. It has been the practice in recent years to maintain two

health visitor school nurses in Cudworth, but at the time of preparing this report there is only one person for the whole of the area of the Council.

(f) **Child Welfare Clinic.**

This clinic is now under the control of a lady doctor of the staff of the County Council. The welfare service supervises the infant from the toddler stage to the school.

(9) **SCHOOLS.**

There are five schools within the Council's area. It is understood that the Education Authority have formed plans for school revision in the area during the next five or six years. The existing schools at Pontefract Road and at Snydale Road (Infants and Juniors) deserve better sanitary arrangements. The closet accommodation is situate some distance from the school buildings in each case, are liable to freezing in winter, and are available for use by the public at large instead of exclusively for the children attending. Plans should be made for putting the whole under cover near the school buildings and with heating arrangements as protection against frost.

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**SECTION F.**

**EPIDEMIOLOGY.**

Disease.			Total cases notified.		To Hospital.		Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	14	..	11	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	7	..	7	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	2	..	2	0
Pneumonia	..	..	..	15	..	0	0
Erysipelas	..	..	..	3	..	1	0
Measles	..	..	..	121	..	1	0

**Diphtheria.**

Seven cases were notified and removed to hospital during the year. Two of the cases were proved not to be diphtheria. No deaths occurred from these cases. It is essential that the opportunity for immunisation should be borne in mind at all times and all children should receive the treatment. The campaign should be pressed with the utmost vigour by all members of the community if the present excellent records are to be maintained. The aim of course is to stamp it out completely within the Cudworth Urban District. Facilities provided for immunisation are set out on a publicly exhibited notice board in legible characters near the Council Offices. It would be well spent money if the County Council prepared and exhibited a board of such legible characters at its Welfare Clinic.

**Scarlet Fever.**

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever occurred during the year and of these eleven were sent to Kendray Isolation Hospital under the Joint Scheme. The other three cases were nursed at home as there were adequate facilities for isolation.

**Pneumonia.**

This term is somewhat misleading. Although eight deaths were reported, none of them were among the notified cases. The deaths were due to acute broncho-pneumonia which is not a notifiable disease.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Two cases were reported and were removed to hospital and treated by the County Authority. Each case made a satisfactory recovery.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

No cases were reported during the year 1945.

**Measles.**

One hundred and twenty-one cases were notified and only one case was sent to hospital due to the development of cerebral symptoms. No deaths were reported.

**Cancer.**

There were eight deaths in 1945 (5 males and 3 females), as compared with nine deaths in the year 1944.

**Heart Disease.**

Twenty-two deaths were reported from this disease in 1945 as compared with ten deaths in the year 1944. As the term "heart disease" is very vague and is used indiscriminately on many death certificates, no accurate conclusions can be drawn from the statistics. However, it is obvious that heart disease remains the main cause of death in this country.

**Tuberculosis.**

There are full and ample facilities provided for the early diagnosis of tuberculosis at the West Riding County Council Dispensary in Barnsley. The Tuberculosis Officer is anxious and willing at all times to give his expert advice at the home of the patient and if the patient is too ill to travel to Barnsley.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**  
**New Cases and Mortality during the Year 1945.**

Age Periods.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Deaths.			
					Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 5 yrs. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 15 yrs. ..	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
16 to 25 yrs. ..	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
26 to 35 yrs. ..	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
36 to 45 yrs. ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
46 to 55 yrs. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 to 65 yrs. ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
66 yrs. or over ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# **THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON) REGULATIONS, 1935.**

*To Dr. J. Lyon Foster, the Chairman and Members of the  
Cudworth Urban District Council.*

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Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the above regulations I beg to offer for your consideration the following matters which have been dealt with during the year 1945.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

### **WATER SUPPLIES FOR DRINKING & DOMESTIC PURPOSES.**

Water for the above purposes continues to be supplied by the County Borough Council of Barnsley by agreement at a cost of 1s. 4½d. per 1,000 gallons.

There are 2,171 houses connected to the Council's water mains and no consumer has to rely on wells, springs and the like for a supply of water.

There were no extensions of supply during the year 1945 for dwellings although certain allotment holders pressed the Council to provide a water supply for food cultivation purposes.

In March and again in November, 1945, a total of four samples were sent to the Public Health Department, County Hall, Wakefield, for examination with special reference to plumbo-solvency. The examinations did not reveal any presence of lead in the waters, although two of the samples had stood all night in contact with the lead service pipes feeding the premises.

No samples were submitted during the year either for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Department of the W.R.C.C. or for chemical examination by the Public Analyst, as no complaints as to unsatisfactory supplies were received by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

During the year public sewers were laid in the new Newtown Housing Estate extension. Works were also commenced on the temporary pre-fabricated housing estate in Darfield Road for 19 houses.

Due to the pressing housing shortage, it would appear that the Council's desire to provide a public sewerage system for the Weetshaw Lane, Royston Lane and Farfields areas could not be proceeded with. In 1944 the Council requested the Surveyor to prepare a scheme on the lines indicated, and the work of surveying the land was started, but subsequently housing matters intervened, and as a result no



progress has been made. In the districts mentioned above there are approximately 45 houses which are served by individual or joint cesspools.

The Storrs Mill area also deserves attention in this respect. There are about 15 dwellinghouses which discharge into cesspools, and the ironical part about the situation is that the area appears to be within a reasonable distance from the Council's sewage disposal works.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no trade effluent discharging from the Council's area into the local stream which forms part of the Council's boundary. Sewage effluent discharges from the sewage works into the stream in Lower Cudworth, but there appears to have been no complaint laid by the West Riding Rivers Board Department as to the state of this discharge during the year 1945.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of privies with open middens	..	..	Nil
No. of privies with covered middens	..	..	37
No. of pail or tub closets	..	..	2
No. of water closets	..	..	2,025
No. of waste water closets	..	..	2

During the year 1945 plans were approved by the Council which included 5 new water closets. Four of these were for use in connection with workshops or clubs. The remaining one was provided at an existing dwellinghouse.

Previous to the outbreak of World War II progress was being made with a view of providing one water closet per dwellinghouse. This principle was abandoned on the grounds of man-power shortage and the divergence of equipment for the war effort. To-day after hostilities have ceased there still exists the principle of "essential works" only and carried out under licence, although a new feature is now adopted in the first 30 of the new houses of the traditional type to be erected on the Council's Newtown Extension. Here one family is to be blessed with two water closets, one inside the building and one outside. It would appear that some sort of scheme should be made available, whereby a grant-in-aid should be allowed to owners of existing houses who would provide voluntarily one water closet to each house, but of a more suitable arrangement than exists at present.

It is deplorable what lack of forethought exists among some occupiers during frosty weather. Water closet apparatus becomes frozen and unusable until a thaw sets in. It is then found that the water pipe has burst. A small lamp or similar form of heating would provide what little heat is required to prevent freezing, together with suitable means after closing the door for preventing the cold air

entering the compartment. Section 51 of the Public Health Act 1936 places a responsibility upon the occupier in this respect.

No. of privies reconstructed during 1945 :—

(a) As W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	Nil
(b) As other accommodation	..	..	..	..	Nil

Closets other than privies reconstructed during 1945 as W.C.'s—Nil.

No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1945—5 and as follows :—

Berli, Pontefract Road (Mr. Lunn)	..	1
Button, Garage, Barnsley Road	..	1
Rowe and Son, Garage, Barnsley Road	..	1
Darfield Road Working Men's Club	..	2

Where a sewer is available the water closets are connected to the sewerage system throughout the Council's area. In certain areas where no sewerage system is available and there are water closets, they discharge into a cesspool for which the occupier is responsible for emptying.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Surveyor as Public Cleansing Officer reports that throughout the year public cleansing remained satisfactory. The paper salvage campaign continued after the cessation of hostilities. The total cost of refuse collection during the year was £1,725. Refuse is disposed of at the Council's Weetshaw Lane Quarry tip.

## PROVISION OF DUST BINS.

The resolution of the Council of the 22nd December, 1937, was enforced in relation to worn-out bins. The Ministry of Health co-operated with this resolution and permits were granted the Council to allow sufficient material for the manufacture of dust bins weighing 28 lbs. or as near as maybe. The normal practice of the Ministry was to allow a maximum of 16 lbs. per bin. Notices under Sec. 75 P.H.A. 1936 resulted in the renewal of 55 dust bins during the year.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the variety of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1945 :

Under the Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	327
Re-inspections under the Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	247
Under the Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	0
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	20
Cowsheds, Dairies, etc.	..	..	..	..	17
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	6
General Food Shops and Premises	..	..	..	..	29
Fish Cooking Premises	..	..	..	..	11
Defective Drainage Systems dealt with	..	..	..	..	62



Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	1
Formal Milk Samples	..	..	..	..	..	18
Alleged Dirty Houses	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	2
Alleged Overcrowding (Numerous complaints ; no investigations)	..	..	..	..	..	8
Disinfection after Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	8
Verminous Dwellinghouses dealt with	..	..	..	..	..	31
Slaughtered Animals Examined	..	..	..	..	..	16
Rodent complaints dealt with	..	..	..	..	..	8
Visits in respect of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	1
Workshops, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water Samples to Pathologist	..	..	..	..	..	

## REMEDYING OF DEFECTS.

Early in 1945 the Sanitary Inspector brought to the notice of the Council the extreme difficulty that was being experienced in securing compliance with notices served, due to man-power shortage and shortage of required materials as a result of which complainants were obliged to tolerate inconveniences for an undue length of time.

In August, 1945, the Council commenced the issue of building licences as instructed by the Ministry of Works (under the Defence Regulations), and from then until the end of the year 21 building licences were issued by the Sanitary Inspector, arising out of notices served both informally and by resolution of the Council. All the works required to be executed were considered to be essential by virtue of the notices, and the total amount for the five months authorised for expenditure amounted to £882.

Whilst the Surveyor's Department also dealt with licensing of building works, the licensing from that source referred to work carried out by the applicant on his own initiative.

I regret that it is not possible to give in detail the various types of repairs carried out during the year 1945, the time not being available for the searching of records.

During the year there have been renewal of worn out sinks, repairs to fireplaces, to eaves guttering and rainwater fallpipes, renewal of perished plastering, renewal of supporting timbers to wood floors, repairs to window frames and the like, but it is not possible to report on works of improvement carried out under the Housing Act, as no action has been taken under the provisions thereof.

At the end of 1944 there were 325 notices outstanding and these had accumulated over a period of two to three years. Again arising out of shortages in man-power and materials 275 of these notices were not followed up as it was felt that they did not deal with matters

which could be classified as "essential works." The following table shows the position at the end of the year :

Nuisances in hand at end of 1944	..	..	..	50
Nuisances found in 1945	..	..	..	195
				—
Total needing action	..	..	..	245
Abated during 1945	..	..	..	183
Outstanding end of 1945	..	..	..	62
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	86
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	124
Notices complied with	..	..	..	183

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1945.

The following cases went before the Justices :—

The Council v. Howe and Hindle—*Re* No. 3 Queens Road.  
The Council v. Mrs. Alice Rodbourne—*Re* 74 Snydale Road.  
The Council v. Mrs. Alice Rodbourne—*Re* 76 Snydale Road.  
The Council v. J. W. Dickinson & Co.—*Re* 64 Lunn Road.  
The Council v. Miss Barber—*Re* 58 York Street.  
The Council v. Miss Barber—*Re* 62 York Street.  
The Council v. Mr. Wilfred Brain—*Re* Northfield Laithe Farm.  
The Council v. Mrs. Kathleen Harper—*Re* 1 Northfield Cottages.  
The Council v. Mr. J. E. Evans—*Re* 2 Northfield Cottages.  
The Council v. Mr. W. Leech—*Re* 3 Northfield Cottages.

In all the cases the Council were successful in securing Justices' Orders and in some cases penalties were inflicted.

## SHOPS ACT 1934 (Sections 10 and 13).

No investigations were made during the year under Sec. 10 as to temperatures and ventilation of shops where personnel is employed. Being a small community there are no large shop premises employing a large amount of personnel. Over a period of ten years I have found that in the majority of cases warming facilities are provided for the colder periods of the year, and one has always to bear in mind the phrasing "having regard to the nature of the trade carried on." As an example a drapery establishment in which persons are employed about the business of the shop may be provided with better heating facilities than, say, a butchers' shop, the latter requiring a cool temperature in order to preserve the nature of the goods offered for sale.

Water closet accommodation is provided at all shop premises, but not separate accommodation for the sexes in all cases. Nor has such separate accommodation been demanded, in view of the small number of the staffs employed.

No notifications were received from the Shops Inspector appointed by the County Council, under Section 13(4) of the Shops Act 1934.

## **SWIMMING POOLS.**

The pool in the Miners Welfare Park continues to remain closed as a means for providing swimming accommodation. During the year there was agitation for the re-opening of the pool, but the Council in its wisdom decided that before the pool could be put into use again there should be some means for purification and sterilization on continuous lines in order to protect public health.

There are no privately owned swimming pools within the Council's area.

## **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

Dwellinghouses owned by the Council which are found to be infested with the bed bug are fumigated by hydrogen cyanide at an approximate cost of £8 10s. 0d. per house. The following dwellings situate on the Council's various estates were treated by the fumigating contractor during the year :—

62 Birkwood Avenue  
17 Belmont  
20 Albert Street

64 Birkwood Avenue  
19 Belmont  
22 Albert Street

Where complaints are received on the verminous condition of privately owned houses the action which has been taken over the past two or three years (due to the state of emergency) is that the occupier or owner has the opportunity of acquiring from the department such types of fumigant or liquid insecticide as were available from stock. These include sulphur candles, volatile oils impregnated with material toxic to the bed bug, proprietary insect powders and the like. The price appears to have been the ruling factor where the occupier has himself taken action and the sulphur candle appears to have had the largest sale. All the preparations are offered to the occupier at cost price in order to encourage him to be persistent and continuous with the treatment.

There appears to have been longstanding infestations of some of the Council houses in the Park Avenue and Beech Avenue Estate with the cockroach. The Council provides free of cost suitable preparations to meet the situation, but in certain cases the trouble appears to persist. A number of the houses on this estate over a period of years have had their timber flooring and joists to the living room removed and the subsoil treated with a powerful liquid insecticide and on top of this a new floor of concrete has been laid, which has resulted in abolishing the complaint.

## **CAMPING SITES.**

The township appears to be free from the caravan dweller and it is pleasant to report that there have been no applications during the year 1945 for licences to use and occupy land for this purpose as provided under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

## HOUSING.

No action was taken during the year under the Housing Act 1936. Housing shortage, shortage of materials and man-power can be held responsible, and as a result I regret that I am unable to report upon improvements carried out to existing accommodation nor to removal of insanitary dwellings.

During the year a dwelling closed by the Council before the war, used as civil defence premises during the war and owned by them was re-opened after consultation with the Ministry of Health as a small factory for the manufacture of scientific glassware, etc., the Council thus assisting in the commencement of a new industry into Cudworth, which has been given some considerable national publicity by the newspapers. At the time of preparing this report an additional pre-fabricated concrete building has been erected by the proprietor adjoining the once-condemned dwellinghouse owned by the Council.

There are five Demolition Orders outstanding against individual dwellinghouses as follow :—

No. 60 White Cross Road (Order dated 28th May, 1937).

No. 69 Sideop Road (Order dated 28th Oct., 1941).

No. 71        "       "       "       "

No. 73       "       "       "       "

No. 75       "       "       "       "

With the approval of the Council after its vacation No. 69 Sideop Road was put to use as a small Sunday School by the local branch of the Salvation Army, the remainder of the houses quoted above still being occupied at the end of 1945.

## MILK SUPPLY.

There are no graded milk producing farms in Cudworth. The following is a list of persons registered for the production of milk intended for sale for human consumption :—

Mr. Wilfred Brain, Northfield Laithe Farm, Weetshaw Lane.

× × Mr. James Mason, Brickyard Farm, George Street.

Mr. Walter Beevers, Manse Farm, Barnsley Road.

Mrs. Emily Jane Hill, Rose Tree Farm, Barnsley Road.

Mr. Arthur Peckett, Manor Farm, Lunn Road.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Silverwood, Lunn Road Farm.

Mr. Walter Ernest Woodcock, jun., Ring Farm, Carrs Lane.

× × Mr. George Lazenby, Cherry Tree Farm, The Green, Lower Cudworth.

Mr. John Goody, Poplar Farm, The Green, Lower Cudworth.

Mr. Walter Ernest Woodcock, Storrs Mill Farm.

There are two other farm premises, Pear Tree Farm (occupied by Mr. Ernest Silverwood) and White Cross Farm (occupied by Mr. Tom Silverwood) which have now ceased to be used for the production of



milk for sale, although animals are kept at these two farms. The two farms appear to be used for the housing of young stock and animals which have reached the end of their lactation period. Both the farms are run in conjunction with Lunn Road Farm, occupied by Mrs. Sarah Ann Silverwood. At the latter farm every endeavour is being made to secure authority from the Ministry of Works to proceed with plans approved by the Council for the erection of new buildings for the production of milk.

Certain improvements are required to be executed at Storrs Mill Farm and two approaches have been made to the owners, a promise having been secured from them that the works will be commenced during the Spring of 1947. A local colliery undertaking being the owners, it is hoped that the premises have now passed to the National Coal Board, although there appears to be no definite information on this matter. If the Board becomes the new owner then it is hoped that there will be no further delay in bringing Storrs Mill Farm to a better standard, although the statutory responsibility rests upon the occupier, which is to be regretted.

The premises marked  $\times \times$  are farm premises at which no milk is produced for sale, although they were originally registered under the terms of the Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

The approximate number of milk producing animals in the area is about 60. There are four purveyors of milk who reside outside Cudworth Urban District but who deliver milk in the area.

## MILK SAMPLING.

Milk sampling was carried out during the year 1945 under the scheme of the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act 1938.

The following is a list of the purveyors from whom samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst appointed :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Retailer.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Analyst's Report.</i>	
1945				
Feb. 27—	W. E. Woodcock (jun.) Cudworth	273	Non-fatty solids	8.53%
			Fat .. ..	3.55%
Feb. 27—	Roland Rodbourne, Barnsley ..	274	Non-fatty solids	8.79%
			Fat .. ..	3.71%
Feb. 27—	Alfred John King, Shafton ..	275	aNon-fatty solids	8.22%
			Fat .. ..	3.08%
April 16—	James Mason, Cudworth .. ..	276	Non-fatty solids	8.50%
			Fat .. ..	3.00%
April 16—	Mrs. E. J. Hill, Cudworth ..	277	aNon-fatty solids	8.76%
			Fat .. ..	2.78%
April 16—	Arthur Peckett, Cudworth ..	278	Non-fatty solids	8.40%
			Fat .. ..	3.76%
April 16—	Mrs. S. A. Silverwood, Cudworth ..	279	Non-fatty solids	8.58%
			Fat .. ..	4.14%
June 19—	B.B.C.S. Ltd., Barnsley .. ..	280	Non-fatty solids	8.73%
			Fat .. ..	3.21%
June 19—	Walter Beevers, Cudworth ..	281	Non-fatty solids	8.78%
			Fat .. ..	3.56%

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Retailer.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Analyst's Report.</i>	
1945.					
June 19—	Herbert Beechill, Brierley	..	282	Non-fatty solids	8.73 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	4.50 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
June 19—	Harry King, Shafton	..	283	Non-fatty solids	8.50 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	3.00 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Oct. 10—	B.B.C.S., Ltd., Barnsley	..	284	Non-fatty solids	8.65 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	3.79 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Oct. 10—	Mrs. E. J. Hill, Cudworth	..	285	Non-fatty solids	7.84 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	9.40 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Oct. 10—	Roland Rodbourne, Barnsley	..	286	Non-fatty solids	8.08 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	8.62 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Oct. 10—	Arthur Peckett Cudworth	..	287	Non-fatty solids	8.42 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	3.00 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Dec. 11—	Mrs. S. A. Silverwood, Cudworth	..	289	Non-fatty solids	8.76 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	3.50 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Dec. 11—	Walter Beevers, Cudworth	..	290	Non-fatty solids	8.83 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	3.59 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Dec. 11—	Harry King, Shafton	..	300	Non-fatty solids	8.68 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
				Fat .. ..	3.20 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>

The legal standard for genuine milk intended for sale for human consumption is 8.50% milk solids and 3.00% milk fat.

In the case of the samples marked (a) in the above list warnings were issued by the Clerk of the County Council.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

All slaughterhouses within the area continue to be closed under the Defence (General) Regulations, and the meat intended for sale is received from Barnsley, under an allocation scheme of the Ministry of Food. Occupiers of all the slaughterhouses have been offered opportunities each year to renew their annual licences. Out of the six occupiers, four only have taken advantage of the opportunity. One of the slaughterhouses concerned operates as a receiving and allocation depot for meat supplies.

During the early part of 1945, 31 pork animals were examined after slaughter in licensed slaughterhouses and slaughtered with the approval of the Food Executive Officer by licence, being animals not intended for sale. The local Pig Club objected to the practice of slaughtering in properly equipped and licensed premises and instituted (or rather reverted) to the practice of allotment slaughtering. 40 lbs. of material were condemned out of the 31 animals examined.

In the three years following up to 1939 the quality of the carcasses intended for sale and slaughtered in the area had reached a very high standard, and local butchers were conscious of the need for that high standard. A certain amount of the meat offered for sale in the shops was of the chilled or the frozen type, and reached the poorer members of the community.

Since 1939 the standard has varied to a remarkable degree. A larger amount of imported material has been forced on the community and the family butcher has been deprived of buying "on



the hoof". Some of the material exposed for sale, even since the cessation of hostilities, has borne evidence of the need for greater care in handling and distribution. The vehicles used for transporting the material appear to have been out of keeping with the nature of the material being conveyed, i.e., food intended for human consumption, and would lead one to imagine that the material was regarded more as an article of commerce. Transport vehicles conveying meat into Cudworth for allocation through the controlled scheme travel along the road with the back of the vehicle uncovered, exposed to dust and the fumes arising from the exhaust.

An example of what ought to be may be seen by a national bacon distributing firm whose vehicles are covered on all sides, with revolving ventilator cowls in the roof and with the vehicle attendants attired in white washable overalls covering them from neck to feet.

Strong views were expressed at the 1946 Annual Conference of Sanitary Inspectors on the unsatisfactory conditions which operate to-day in the handling and distribution of the majority of our foodstuffs.

## **OTHER FOODS.**

A fair variety of foodstuffs have been dealt with during the year under review. It has been found that where rationed or "pointed" foodstuffs have been concerned the owner, upon whose premises the material was deposited for sale, has been anxious to ask for examinations of doubtful materials so that his supplies can be assured to replace any that may be liable to be reported upon adversely.

A summary of the materials dealt with is as follows :—

### **Food Not Intended for Sale.**

40 lbs pork and pork offals.

### **Food intended for Sale.**

240 fish cakes.

12 lbs. sugar.

53 lbs. bacon.

168 lbs. beef.

4½ lbs. butter.

12 oz. tin prepared meat.

2 tins baked beans.

25 lbs. dried apricots.

3 lbs. jam.

8 oz. tinned salmon.

### **Food intended for Sale and upon which an opinion was sought from the Sanitary Inspector by the person offering for sale.**

On five occasions complaints were received and after investigations the following were released for sale "points free" with the approval of the Food Executive Officer :

129¾ lbs. various types of wrapped and unwrapped sweetmeats.

## RODENT CONTROL.

During the year and as required by the Ministry of Food, the Council's sewage system was treated against the possibility of rodents, the second occasion for this work.

In all 138 manholes were baited out of a total of 180. At the same time, the Sewage Works Manager treated the Council's Sewage Works, and the whole of the work was done in accordance with the Ministry's formula for this type of work. Two operatives were engaged on the district dealing with the manholes, and arising out of the treatment, it was pleasing to observe that no dead rodents were found in the manholes. One dead rodent was found at the Sewage Works arising out of treatment given by the manager.

The Council has two contracts with the British Ratin Co., namely the Council's tip and the salvage yard at the depot. The tip appears to be kept free from rodents, but the salvage yard appears to be an attraction for rodents. It is felt that the contract with the Company in the latter instance is well spent money. Periodic infestations are nowhere near as great as in the days when the rodents were left to their own devices.

During the years of hostilities in Europe and elsewhere the Council accepted temporarily from the County Council powers under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, but at the end of European hostilities Cudworth Urban District Council requested the County Council to revert to the original and the former declined to accept further responsibility. At the end of the year the position was not quite cleared up and negotiations were carried on during 1946.

Occupiers who do lay complaints to the Sanitary Inspector show a marked willingness to accept and put into operation the advice given to them. For the small cost entailed, and the community being more of the "family" type, it is the practice to supply the necessary bait to the occupier, rather than give the advice and instruct him how, when and where he can obtain the particular type of bait used.

It has been found on several occasions that the Ministry of Food formula has been put to useful purposes. Upon re-enquiry I have found that either the dead rodent has been found near the bait, or that no further rodents have been seen after the laying of the bait.

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE BENNETT.

*Sanitary Inspector.*



